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"The ball of the doll" is the other Chicago name for the skating rink.

CATTLE and sheep in the Indian Territory have perished in large numbers from cold.

In the Senate William M. Everts will have his first experience in any hall of legislation.

GROVER CLEVELAND's address is No. 48 West street, Albany. Office-seekers should commit this to memory.

MR. RANDALL will probably not be a candidate for the next Speakership. This will give Mr. Carlisle an open field.

The London Record says General Cleveland is the first Confederate President since the war. The Irish ought to dynamite that fellow.

WHAT a dismal day it will be for the bloody shirt organs when poor old Jeff Davis dies. What will they have left to "fire the Northern heart?" Sad thought.

It is suggested that proofs of St. John's duplicity will be supplied as soon as the Republican National Committee can secure a competent forger to do the work.

The Pennsylvania iron trade is picking up. Perhaps this may be traced to the recent election (?) of Mr. Blaine. It was prophesied by the Republican organs.

CARTER HARRISON has withdrawn from the contest for the Illinois Senatorship. There will probably be another Harrison in the same line of business in Indiana two years hence.

A SAN FRANCISCO Judge has decided that by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution Chinese children born in this country are entitled to admission to the public schools.

"DENISE," a new play by Alexander Dumas, was produced at the Theatre Francaise, in Paris, Monday night. It was a brilliant success. President Gray was in the audience.

A MICHIGAN legislator has introduced a bill to prevent any board, commission, common council or public corporation from hiring any person holding office under the laws of the State to draw a bill to be presented to the Legislature.

WHAT frantic attempts the Republican organs of the city are making to have the old police system re-established. They care nothing about the saloons. It is the old ballot-box stuffing and those bogus 2,000 Republican majorities in Marion County that they hanker after.

A SMALL Swiss village at the foot of the Simpson Mountain has been buried under ten feet of snow by an avalanche. An avalanche at Klagenfurt, Southern Austria, Sunday, wrecked several buildings and killed twenty persons. Many others were injured and rendered homeless.

WHEN the organs find out that they can not break up the Metropolitan police system, they will begin one of their periodical raids on the State Benevolent Institutions or the State Penitentiaries. Perhaps they may find something in the educational institutions to take a tilt at—the Normal School, or Purdue, perhaps. Anything for party capital.

Tax local Republican organs continue to assail the State officers because they requested the withdrawal of the resignation of John P. Frenzel as Police Commissioner. The letter of request is simply an expression of a desire to have Mr. Frenzel continue his service on the board and submit to its action, as the same might be determined by a majority thereof. If his resignation had been promptly accepted the organs would just as vehemently charged that the acceptance meant an endorsement of Mr. Frenzel's course. This condemnation of the State officers comes with poor grace from the Republican press, in the face of the fact that when the Republican party had full control of the police of the city saloons and gambling houses were kept open all night. That Mr. Frenzel and his associates on the board have rendered valuable service to the city will be generally admitted. That the Metropolitan Police system has been a great improvement on the former system, and that Mr. Frenzel has been an efficient member, will be generally conceded. The aim of the Republican press is well understood. It is to break down the present system and substitute therefor the old corrupt Republican rule, under which they carried the city by majorities ranging from 1,200 to 2,000 by pandering to the very worst elements. If that state of affairs could be

again brought about, the Republican press would have no complaints to make. This abuse and misrepresentation of the News and Journal is but a repetition of the course they pursued during the late campaign, and upon which the people of this city passed their disapproval and condemnation, and will do so again.

THE TREASURY AGAIN.

The Sentinel hopes that within a day or two it can publish to the State that the committee from the Legislature has investigated affairs at the State Treasury—this in the interest of the Treasurer himself and of the party that has elected and re-elected him. In the late campaign the Sentinel has made special champion of Mr. Cooper's cause. Its argument in his behalf was his recognized integrity. Its opposition to his Republican competitor was largely because of its own and the general distrust that the latter's administration of the Treasury might not be such as that he would be ready at all times to court an investigation of its condition. Had he been elected there were plenty who would not have been surprised at his shrinking from the visit of a legislative committee. It was this distinction drawn by the Sentinel between the two candidates that caused it to advocate Mr. Cooper's candidacy with exceptional earnestness. It was because of the same discrimination by the voters of the State that Mr. Cooper ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Cooper thus occupied the front place among the Democratic favorers. Less than any other can the party now afford to have him rest under aspersion. Mr. Cooper owes it to his friends and his party that he refute the implied charges of irregularity in his office by demonstrating to the investigating committee what from the first the Sentinel has held to be true, that there is not, and has not been, any laches in his trust needing investigation.

The Republicans have been pleased to draw inferences against Treasurer Cooper because he has not challenged and invited investigation. There can be no question but that such a step by Mr. Cooper would have placed him on the very highest ground. But that was a matter for his own determination, and so that his official affairs are in proper shape his failure to make such challenge was his right. From remarks made by Mr. Cooper yesterday to a reporter of the Indianapolis News we infer that his reasons for not challenging were entirely personal. We copy from the News:

"State Treasurer Cooper is understood now to be willing for an investigation of his office to be had. It is said that he based objection to Foulke's bill on the ground that it was inspired by Governor Porter's recommendation, and that he did not propose to have it said that Porter had had his (Cooper's) official affairs investigated. Mr. Cooper today said to a News reporter: 'I don't care whether there is an investigation or not. The committee would find every dollar, or a mighty good substitute. Of course I don't carry all of it here in this safe, and I'm afraid that what's here is not secure; but I have the money on special deposit in the banks. It is my money, and can't be used by the banks or jeopardized by a panic.'"

Mr. Cooper says: "I don't care whether there is an investigation or not." We construe this remark as relating to his personal feelings in the matter. But looking at it from a party standpoint, the best service he can possibly render the State Democracy at this time is by showing, as no doubt he can do, that the Republican call for an investigation was gratuitous and unneeded.

A PLEA FOR PUBLISHERS.

The newspaper press, like some very charitable persons, is given to making many appeals for others, but seldom in behalf of itself. It will be accredited by the public with contributing a goodly share toward the betterment of social, political and industrial life. The "fourth estate of the realm" is to-day the most potent in its influence. From it is the greatest amount of intelligence disseminated; by it is evil most effectively disarmed, and good strengthened; through it statesmen, philosophers and moralists reach the world-wide audience.

Viewed in this light, the newspaper press is deserving of the encouragement of civilized governments. Particularly is this true in a Government such as ours, whose paladium is enlightened and virtuous citizenship. That would be deemed a narrow-spirited act of legislation which sought (were such possible) to levy tribute upon the sun's rays that light the earth and warm the soil to generous production. But is not the press, in a sense, like the sun in its universal spreading of enlightenment and its inspiring of the people to patriotism. The soldier who stands sentry, marches or fights for his country is never taxed for such services as if it were a privilege, but is rather rewarded therefor. And yet the press which is, in a sense, a soldier steadily warring in the cause of intelligence, observance of law and for the thrift of the people is onerously taxed by our Government for the privilege of performing this service.

In 1874 Congress, by a voluntary, special act, transferred the payment of postage from readers to publishers. This legislation has proven an oppressive burden upon the makers of newspapers. The public, accustomed for years to a given subscription to their favorite publications, were found disinclined to add the postage toll to subscription bills. Singularly, the sum readers had not objected to paying as postage at offices of delivery was objected to when payment was required at the offices of publication. The universal experience of newspaper publishers was that an increase of subscription for covering prepayment of postage was inexpedient, because unsatisfactory to their patrons. Thus it came about that for ten years the United States Government has been imposing upon and collecting from the press a direct tax of about \$1,500,000 per annum, which prior to 1874 they had never had to pay. It follows as a sequela that publishers have been losers to the amount of this taxation.

Had the newspaper makers been so in-

clined, they might have reimbursed themselves at the expense, to their patrons, of a reduction of the reading matter furnished prior to 1874. But, instead of restricting the spread of intelligence, very many papers have been materially enlarged, so as to furnish enlarged reading. The postage tax to-day is, in instances, even on the same circulation, double that in 1874, owing to sheets being doubled in size.

The arbitrary rate of two cents per pound has not only been burdensome, but unjustly discriminating against newspaper publishers. The bulk of subscriptions of a newspaper is within a territory near the place of publication. Yet for but a few miles of transportation, from one county into another, a publisher pays upon his circulation the same rate per pound as the Boston or New York merchant pays upon merchandise going by mail to San Francisco. The rate of postage is so high for short distances it is cheaper to send packages of newspapers by express than by mail.

The Sentinel joins its contemporaries throughout the United States in asking of Congress a prompt removal of the excessive and oppressive postage on their publications. The levy made upon the press is not needed by the Postoffice Department. During the three years last past that department has been more than self-supporting. The direct tax of \$1,500,000 collected from the press will not be met from the aggregate revenues of the Government, but it will greatly aid the publishers of the United States by being left in their enterprises. And it does appear that the press, the most effective educator of the people, is the very last source from which revenues should be collected.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

Some of the details of the recent earthquake in Spain are horrible and intensely interesting. We gather some of the more recent happenings from the New York Herald's cable of the 19th. The correspondent had spent ten days in the ruined villages and states that the clearest idea of the horrors of the terrible affair was given him by an officer in the army. He had a brief leave of absence and spent it with his family. After dinner one day he sat talking with his wife and children, five in number, when suddenly one end of the room rose up three feet. The shock threw the whole family to the floor, with the lamps and other articles on the tables and shelves. They remained in total darkness, dazed and wondering what had happened. Presently he supposed it was an earthquake and called to his wife and children to come into the street. He reached the street door and the street was in total darkness. The air was filled with the dust of crumbling buildings. Afraid to go out he stood shivering and undecided, when a second shock came and the kitchen fell in, killing two servants. A piece of wood fell upon his wife, breaking her leg. He then carried his wife out over piles of ruins.

The narrow, dark streets were so changed by the debris that it was hard to recognize them. He reached the open fields, where he found that many had preceded him. He left his wife with friends and returned for his children. He brought three the next trip, and then the other two. All the way, while crawling over piles of ruin, he heard the cries of those who had been caught and could not extricate themselves. Every voice was familiar. He met neighbors telling each other of the loss of relatives and friends. The horror of such an experience was unparalleled.

The correspondent gives his experiences with a guide over the desolated region. He was regaled with, "Here two bodies were dug out." "A man and wife over there." "Four children on this side." "One man caught in the doorway and could not get out—he died shortly after being removed," until the tale became too harrowing to listen to. Arrived at the outskirts of one part of the town, where the houses are built on the edge of a cliff and almost perpendicular and forty-five feet to the first plateau, the officer pointed to one of which the gable end has disappeared.

"There," said he, "two girls were in the kitchen when it was shaken down. Both rolled with the debris to the bottom of the cliff. Where you see that pile one was killed; the other, thank God, escaped without injury," and taking off his hat he piously crossed himself. "This girl has since become a heroine, and all visitors to the ruined city are constantly importuned to allow themselves to be introduced."

This correspondent saw a number of houses buried almost out of sight, with all their inmates. The odor of the decaying bodies is described as "sickening" to the passer-by. Slight shocks are yet of daily occurrence, and at intervals of a few hours. The inhabitants have not slept in their beds for several weeks, and the entire community is demoralized and panic-stricken.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gets it down about right when saying that a Democrat is one who believes in a strict construction of the Constitution; in the divorce of church and State; in a sound currency, expressed in gold and silver, and paper convertible into gold on demand; in a clear division of the powers of Government, State and National; in taxation exclusively for public purposes, and, as to imports laid in a low scale of duties; and opposed to subsidies, bounties, sumptuary laws, excessive accumulations and expenditure, preferring a simple and frugal to a splendid Government.

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

A Plea for Judge Ward and Protest Against a Change.

NORFOLK, Ind., Jan. 20.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to change the present Congressional districts. A word of warning from the Sentinel about this bill would certainly be appropriate. The Democratic party having been in the minority for nearly a quarter of a century should have some respect for minorities. This bill not only

attempts to disfranchise nearly all the Republicans, but does great injustice to many of the best Democrats of the State. The Congressional Districts as they now stand are conceded by both Republicans and Democrats to be fair. They were made by a Democratic Legislature, and no good reason can be given why they should be changed. The bill that has been introduced, like all gerrymandering bills, secures its author a district of his own political complexion. It being contrary to the *lex parliamenti* to impugn the motives of a representative we will suppose in this case that it is a mere accident that the Senate is placed in a Democratic district. One would suppose that so popular a gentleman could, if he had Congressional aspirations, overcome the small Republican majority in the district as it now stands. Now, if the Honorable Senator is not trying to legislate himself into Congress, he should at once change the unfair and unjust provisions of his bill, especially as applied to the present Ninth Congressional District. It is true that this district as it now stands is Republican, but its present representative, Judge Ward, is a Democrat, who has carried it twice, once over the late Godlove S. Orth, and once over \$50,000 in money, that was used in the effort to defeat him, and no Democrat in the district doubts but that he can continue to carry it if he remains as faithful to his constituents in the future as he has been in the past, and to stab him in the back, as the bill proposes, while he is in Washington attending to his duties, is not only unfair but is a gross insult to a Democratic gain at the last election of over 1,500 in this district; this great change was in a great measure brought about by the magnificent canvass of Judge Ward, who made tariff reform the prominent and distinctive feature in his discussion, and having succeeded upon that issue he represents something in Congress and is worth a dozen clippers who have their districts made to order. To make this change and legislate Judge Ward out of Congress would mean more than the mere triumph of a political trick. It would mean, by repudiating the representative, a repudiation of the principles of tariff reform by a Democratic Legislature; it would mean that the personal worth and political merit represented by Judge Ward have no value in Democratic estimation. It would mean that the strongest vital force in the Democratic character is place and plunder; and as an humble cross-roads Democrat politician, the writer wishes to enter his protest against such an insult to the Democratic party and its Congressional Representatives of the NINTH DISTRICT.

HOW TO GET ASLEEP.

Hair Pillows to be Preferred—Various Methods of Cooling the Brain.
 [New York Sun.]

When I was a student I suffered much from sleeplessness, and after trying many remedies I hit upon this one: I discarded my feather pillow for one of hair. The effect was wonderful. I slept soundly the whole of the first night, and have been since, except when feverish, been so wakeful and usually was before. Although feathers are excellent for preventing the dispersion of the heat of the body, so much fault has been found with feather beds that they have quite generally gone out of use, and it is strange that feather pillows have not been seen after them. Feathers in pillows are open to the same objections as feathers in beds, and even their chief virtue, that of keeping up a high temperature, is a defect in a pillow; certainly when one-half of the head is kept at blood heat by being buried in feathers, and the other half is exposed to the air, with halcyon can not be at the most favorable temperature. A hair pillow does not get warmed to an uncomfortable degree, and it rapidly conducts away the heat imparted to it by the head. Since hair pillows are not yet in common use, it might be supposed that a person accustomed to the use of one would either have to take it with him every time he was away from home, or have a few nights or suffer considerable inconvenience. But fortunately hair bolsters are more common, and if the pillow is thrown aside the bolster will raise the head properly as high as is needed, and the mattress may be raised high enough to make a comfortable head rest by putting the pillow under it.

According to most, but not all, medical writers, wakefulness and mental activity depend on the circulation of a large quantity of blood through the brain, and the flow of blood must be lessened before sleep can come on. I have obtained especial benefit from drawing the blood into the muscles by means of a brisk walk or a quarter of an hour's vigorous performance of light gymnastics just before going to bed. The majority of cases of sleeplessness occur among persons who use their muscles but little, and for very many taking more exercise is the best remedy. Sleep can sometimes be brought on by simply warming the body, especially the feet; the drowsiness caused by sitting in a warm room is a familiar instance. The blood may be drawn to the skin by a cold shower or sponge bath, followed by rubbing with a coarse towel. Getting out of bed a few minutes when the mind will often bring relief. I have lain awake half the night, and then, after being up long enough to mix and drink a lemonade, have fallen asleep at once on going back to bed. Perhaps the lemonade should have part of the credit. On hot summer nights a cold bath will reduce the bodily temperature so as to admit of sleep. If the skin is not wiped quite dry, the evaporating moisture will increase the cooling effect. A light lunch just before going to bed relieves the brain. By drawing the blood to the stomach, and the inclination to doze after a meal is explainable in this way. Diminishing the cerebral circulation by compression of carotid arteries is advised by some physicians. Lying on the back with a double pillow placed against the back of the neck so as to tip the head forward will effect this, and Dr. J. L. Corning has invented an instrument in the form of a collar for this same purpose.

In view of what has been said about the circulation of the blood, coldness of the feet is a natural accompaniment of sleeplessness, and one means of cure may be made to serve both ends. Bathing the feet in hot water is such a means, but after a few hours a reaction is likely to set in, which will send the blood from the feet to the head and cause the sleeper to awake. It is better to take advantage of the reaction which follows a cold foot bath with vigorous rubbing of the feet, both in the water and after the bath. The stimulus thus given to the circulation in the feet will be more permanent. I have found walking just before bedtime beneficial, and when I do not want to go out doors I raise myself sharply on my toes to the full stretch fifty or more times. A perspiration has already been in circulation to the effect that a continuous low noise favors sleep; the sound of water dripping on a brass pan has been prescribed by a physician with good effect. The explanation seems to be that a simple monotonous impression quiets the brain by occupying it, to the exclusion of more varied and interesting, and therefore stimulating, impressions. "On the same principle are the devices of counting forward or backward, imagining sheep jumping over a stone wall, etc., etc., but they are open to the objection of causing one portion

of the brain to be exerted in order to control the rest of it.
 If the hygienic measures which have been described fail to induce sleep, probably some form of disease stands in the way, and a physician should be employed to discover and remove it. Soporific drugs should be regarded as a last resort, for, unless skillfully used, they produce a stupor rather than a refreshing sleep. Do not take a narcotic or nostrum at random because someone says it is good to make you sleep; one narcotic is injurious where another is beneficial, and the chances are that you will choose one which will do you more harm than good.

Pull Down the Blinds.

The controversy between General Sherman and Jeff Davis is another illustration of the already well demonstrated truth that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do. Both—that is, Sherman and Davis, not Satan—are retired from active life without anything to do but to rake up the past and get into a quarrel over it. Old men who have taken a back seat are very much inclined to do this, and it is all well enough so far as they are personally concerned; but when it sets the neighborhood also by the ears it is far from well. If these two old gentlemen enjoy a scolding match let them indulge it indoors.

INDIANA NEWS.

Seymour's Budget of News.
 Special to the Sentinel.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 21.—Simpson Adams, aged some seventy-four years, and living near Medora, this county, met with a very serious accident that will probably cost him his life. He has been subject to periodical apoplexy. On Friday he went to Medora and got on a terrible bust, and while drunk started home and drove his wife and six small children away from the house and then returned to town, where he remained till about 9 o'clock at night, and again started home drunk. Nothing more was seen of him till late next evening, when several members of the family returned home and found him lying on the bed with his clothes on and only slightly conscious. They discovered a bad wound in the corner of his right eye. Dr. Marshall Wilson was at once summoned, and on examination found a hard substance protruding from the flesh. With a pair of forceps he drew the substance out, which was found to be a straight, hard and sharp-pointed weed, measuring four and one-half inches long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter. It had entered at the point described, and passing through a portion of the optic nerves, entered the brain to the depth of near four inches. It is thought that in going home he fell on the stub of a hard weed that had been cut when green, and finally found his way to the house, being unable to call for help. The Doctor is of the opinion that the wound will prove fatal.

A great many farmers in this county are losing their bees from cold and starvation. Mr. Isaac Fox, residing in the western part of this county, was met a few nights ago on his way home and robbed of \$15 in money. Not being satisfied with this, the thieves compelled him to pull off his coat shirt, which they took and left. No clue.

Mrs. Margaret Egan, aged sixty-one years, and a highly respected lady, died suddenly yesterday.

Wettersen Sentenced to Hang.

RENSSELAER, Ind., Jan. 21.—On or about the 27th day of October, 1884, the people of Keener Township, Jasper County, Indiana, were startled by the statement that John Wettersen, a German citizen of said township, had been found in the Kankakee River with two iron pumps tied to his body, and at the Coroner's inquest suspicion pointed to one Arden Wettersen, a German of said township, and he was arrested by the Sheriff, John W. Powell, and lodged in jail at Rensselaer. Powell then set himself to work on the case, and succeeded in weaving a very strong net of circumstantial evidence against him, which would undoubtedly have secured his conviction. About the 1st day of December Wettersen made a full and complete confession of the crime. To-day Hon. Peter H. Ward sentenced him to hang on the 15th day of May, 1885, and now the people are satisfied. If any other sentence had been given him it is the prevailing opinion that Judge Lynch would have taken the matter in hand and punished the murderer.

Another Man Arrested on Coffee's Confession of Murdering the McMillens.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Jan. 21.—Yesterday afternoon John Coffey, who is now in jail awaiting a trial for the murder of John McMullen and his wife, made statements to his attorney implicating one James Dennis, who resides in the neighborhood where the murder was committed. Upon the strength of this information Marshal Ensminger and others went to the place and arrested Dennis and brought him to the city and lodged him in jail. Coffey identifies him as the man who assisted in the terrible work, and says that he (Dennis) took the money. This, together with other suspicious actions is taken by many to be conclusive evidence of Dennis' guilt. Many, however, think him innocent, and believe Coffey is trying to throw the blame on others. Dennis was taken before Squire Ramsey this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to the charge, and his preliminary trial was set for 9 o'clock Friday morning.

New Banking Arrangements.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 21.—As stated in these columns recently, the Muncie National Bank will, on the 28th inst., go into voluntary liquidation, the charter expiring on that date. Arrangements have been perfected, however, by the active managers of that institution to start a private bank, and to continue business from that date at the old stand. The new bank is to start with a capital stock of \$100,000, and managed by the following officers: President, S. A. Wilson; cashier, J. E. Burson. The firm is to be known as the Burson Banking Company. The record for straightforward and reliable business established by the Muncie National Bank induces to hope that the new venture, and to their patrons satisfactory handling and safe keeping of their funds.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.
 GREENFIELD, Ind., Jan. 21.—Benjamin Freeman, of Sugar Creek Township, died this evening of paralysis. He was a large stock dealer and trader, and owns a large amount of property. He has long been prominent in current affairs.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.
 WINCHESTER, Ind., Jan. 21.—John Page, formerly of this place, but recently living in Ridgeville, was killed yesterday while out-

ting timber near that place, a limb of a falling tree striking him on the head. He lingered in an unconscious state for four hours, when death relieved his suffering. He leaves a wife and one little boy to mourn his loss. Jack, as he was usually called by the boys, had many warm friends here, who will regret his untimely death. Peace to his ashes.

Death of a Columbus Ex-Clerk.

SPECIAL TO THE SENTINEL.
 COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Ben. L. Smith, ex-City Clerk of Columbus and for some years an employee of the County Auditor's office, died here last night, after a lingering illness, of consumption.

Mills Destroyed by Fire.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The Imperial Star Mills at Owensville, Ind., were destroyed by fire this morning between 6 and 7 o'clock. Loss, \$6,000 to \$8,000; no insurance.

An Indian Territory Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—Advices from the Indian Territory note a bloody tragedy which occurred a few days ago near Webster's Falls. Colson Baldridge had been married, and the event was being celebrated with a dance at the house of a man named Davis. Whisky was freely used, and shortly after midnight Baldridge was shot by an unknown person from the outside of the house. Baldridge rushed to the door and fired three shots at the fleeing assassin, and then dropping dead. A general melee followed, during which over fifty shots were fired, and when matters quieted down it was discovered that Jennie Butler and Jennie Smith, two Indian women, and Joe Muskrat, an Indian, were wounded, one of them seriously. It is supposed Baldridge was killed by friends of Jesse Foreman, whom Baldridge killed some years ago, while attempting to arrest him.

Terrific Stabbing and Cutting Affair.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—A bloody cutting affair occurred in a downtown coffee shop this afternoon, in which John King, white, was fatally stabbed and John Neal and Hiram Fields, both colored, seriously wounded. Fields and King, rival coal peddlers, had a quarrel and were fighting, when Neal ran in and stabbed King in the back. Butch Sanders, white, came to King's assistance, and together they put the negroes to flight. Knives were used freely. King was cut in the back and shoulders and will die. Fields has a dangerous cut in the neck and head. Neal received a serious stab just over the heart.

Arrests for Murder.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—A sensation was produced to-day by the arrest of Gideon Cooper and William Larson on a charge of complicity in the murder of Marshall S. Pritchard, Collector of Taxes, in January, 1879. The arrests were made on information furnished by James Beant, a forger, in the State Penitentiary, who confessed to the Judge of the Circuit Court here, and claims to have been an eye-witness to the murder. His testimony implicates two other persons, and is very explicit. The murder was for money, and heretofore there has been no clue.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Ferdinand Dittman, quite a wealthy farmer, was sentenced in the United States Court here, to-day, to one year in the Penitentiary, for making a number of counterfeit \$10 silver certificates, at his home, Saylesville, Wis., and passing them in Chicago. Albert Schmidt and Dr. William London, about whom little is known, were given two years as principals in the enterprise.

Death From Smallpox in the Quarantine Car.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—The second fatal case of smallpox occurred in the quarantined car on the Oregon Short Line yesterday, the victim being John Haggin, the father of the young man who died of the same disease on the 8th inst. The father had nursed the son during the latter's illness. The car is now in strict quarantine. No new cases are reported.

Youthful Suicide.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 21.—The body of a boy, fourteen years old, named Robes, was found yesterday frozen stiff and hanging from a tree, forty rods from his mother's house, at Eaglepoint, eighteen miles north of Sterling. The mother had whipped him for some misdemeanor. He went to the barn and told a hired man that he would hang himself. He had tied the rope about his neck, climbed a tree in a grove, fastened the rope to a limb, and sprang off.

Defalcation of \$40,000.

JAMESTOWN, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Jamestown Savings Bank closed its doors yesterday, and officers are making a thorough examination of the books of the concern to determine the exact amount of the alleged defalcation, which, it is said, will exceed \$40,000. One of the officers has been mysteriously missing for several days, and the citizens are much exercised, as many of them had all their savings on deposit.

Bunko Steerer Acquitted.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 20.—William Bernethy, one of the bunko steerers, was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday, and acquitted on a failure to prove that any force had been used in fleeing his victims.

William Allen to Have a Statue.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—The Legislature adopted a joint resolution to-day to place a statue of the Hon. William Allen in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

A Row at a Dance.

JOSEPH BOLEN, colored, was arrested last night by Captain Colbert on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. It appears that he became involved in a war of words with Annie Carter, also colored, at a dance given by an old man named Ommens, at No. 126 West Pearl street, and finally seized a tumbler, which he threw at her head, cutting a deep, long gash above the left eye, from which the blood oozed profusely. Mr. Bolen then skipped out, ending the efforts of the other dancers to capture him. Police-Sergeant Taylor, who heard of the affair, at once notified the Turnkey of the Central Station and Police-Sergeant Hodges was summoned to look after the injuries of the Carter girl, while Captain Colbert went out in search of Bolen and soon found him, placing him under arrest as above stated. Bolen claims that he did not intend to hit the girl, but threw the glass at a man who had struck him a few minutes before. The Carter girl was in a bad condition at a late hour last night, although it is not thought that her injuries will result fatally.